

To the Public:—Now that the clamor of misrepresentation concerning the gas business in New York City has temporarily exhausted itself, and nothing beyond informing gas consumers of the truth can result from their publication, the following **undisputed facts** from the testimony taken by the recent joint committee of the Senate and Assembly, respecting public and private lighting in the City of New York, are printed for your information:

COST OF GAS.

The cost of gas to the Consolidated Company at the burner, for the past five years, was as follows:

1904. 64.64 CENTS, WITH 10 CENTS RESERVE.....	74.64 CENTS.
1903. 63.04 CENTS, WITH 10 CENTS RESERVE.....	73.04 CENTS.
1902. 62.02 CENTS, WITH 10 CENTS RESERVE.....	72.02 CENTS.
1901. 61.70 CENTS, WITH 10 CENTS RESERVE.....	71.70 CENTS.
1900. 63.16 CENTS, WITH 10 CENTS RESERVE.....	73.16 CENTS.

(Senate Document No. 30, pp. 372-77.)

This cost included only 3.66 cents per thousand for interest for 1904, and substantially nothing previously, the \$20,000,000 of Debentures for Astoria construction not having been issued until 1904.

THE 10% RESERVE FUND.

The 10c. per thousand feet for a reserve or contingent fund is fair. The New York State Senate Committee of 1886 recognized and suggested the propriety of a reserve fund of 10% on the capital invested out of the profits in addition to dividends. (Senate Document 45, p. LXXX.)

The necessity of a reserve fund of 10c. per thousand is conceded. In the Massachusetts Gas investigation of 1905, 10c. per thousand, with no extraordinary contingencies then apparent, was testified to without a word of contradiction. During that investigation it appeared that by one explosion the Boston Gas Light Co. suffered a loss equal to 10c. per thousand for four years on its output, and had been compelled to suspend dividends because no reserve fund had been provided for such an emergency.

The Consolidated Company of New York is facing an extraordinary situation at this moment in replacing and unifying at Astoria the plants now scattered over Manhattan Island.

It will cost to replace the Consolidated's present manufacturing capacity at Astoria \$10,400,000 more than the abandoned property now occupied for similar uses on Manhattan Island will realize.

The result of going to Astoria as affecting cost of production is problematical, but the effect upon public comfort on Manhattan Island is certain. It is hoped to there reduce the holder cost, but the cost of distribution, on account of distance, and the expense of the tunnel under the East River, will be increased.

CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS.

The capital of the Company is \$80,000,000.

It stood at \$39,078,000 until 1900, since which time it has been increased to \$80,000,000.

A considerable portion of this increased stock was issued at \$32 per share in payment of the Company's indebtedness. None of the remaining shares of this increased stock was issued at less than \$150 per share in cash, and some of it was issued at nearly \$200 per share in cash. THE PREMIUM THUS PAID IN BY STOCKHOLDERS IN CASH (exclusive of that realized upon stock issued for indebtedness) amounted to \$14,322,000, which, added to the par value of the stock, makes a total of \$94,322,000.

The Consolidated Company has always paid moderate dividends. The following table shows the rate from its organization to 1904:

1885.....	7%	1892.....	6%	1899.....	5 1/2%
1886.....	3%	1893.....	7 1/2%	1900.....	6%
1887.....	4%	1894.....	8%	1901.....	8%
1888.....	4%	1895.....	8%	1902.....	8%
1889.....	5%	1896.....	8%	1903.....	8%
1890.....	5%	1897.....	8%	1904.....	8 1/2%
1891.....	5%	1898.....	8%		

Dividends at these rates during the past five years have only been possible by using part of the surplus, accumulated prior to the reduction of the price of gas to \$1.00 per thousand feet.

The recent rate of 10% has been expressly approved in this State and elsewhere as legitimate for this kind of business, considering its great hazards, as instance above in the Massachusetts accident. It was distinctly approved by a Committee of the Senate of this State in 1886 and was there coupled with the recommendation of a Reserve Fund of 10%. In the State of Massachusetts, in the year 1900, in discussing the situation of the New England Gas & Coke Company and the dividends which might be permitted to be paid by it, if brought under the jurisdiction of the Gas & Electric Light Commission, the Legislative Committee referred to such return as "The 10% heretofore recognized by custom." (House Document No. 1405 of 1900.)

The minutes of the investigation made by the Massachusetts Gas & Electric Commission in January, 1905, indicate that many prominent cities in Massachusetts under their jurisdiction are permitted to pay at least 10% on their capital stock, including the following:

FALL RIVER.....	15%	LYNN.....	10%
ATTLEBORO.....	12%	MILFORD.....	10%
BEVERLY.....	10%	NORTH ATTLEBORO.....	10%
CAMBRIDGE.....	10%	SPRINGFIELD.....	10%
LOWELL.....	10%		

The rate of 8% is wholly insufficient as a maximum rate for a business of this kind. If it is to be fixed at that figure for the most prosperous period of a Company's business, what will happen when bad years, from strikes, increase of cost of material, decrease of consumption by depression or possible competition of other illuminant shall come?

THE PRICE OF GAS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.

In no other City of this State is there a uniform one dollar rate.

The average rate paid for light in all communities in New York State is gross 1.70 and net (for prompt payment) 1.57 per thousand feet.

No City of over 500,000 population in the United States has a rate lower than \$1.00. The three or four smaller cities in the United States able to shave the dollar rate all have special advantages, such as location in or close to coal fields, where they pay but a fraction of New York's prices for coal. The difference on this account amounts in instances to from 12 to 18 cents per thousand.

All of the facts so far stated relate to the Consolidated Gas Company, which distributes about 13,000,000,000 out of the 21,000,000,000 cubic feet distributed in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

OTHER COMPANIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The cost of gas to other companies than the Consolidated (as shown by their records in evidence), including interest on bonds, but no dividends, is as follows:

NORTHERN UNION.....	92.04 CENTS
NEW AMSTERDAM.....	90.99 CENTS
MUTUAL.....	84.00 CENTS
CENTRAL UNION.....	80.12 CENTS
STANDARD.....	64.39 CENTS

The average of cost on this basis, including the Consolidated at 74.64 cents (including 10 cents cash reserve for the Consolidated only), is 81.03 CENTS per thousand, WITHOUT DIVIDENDS.

CANDLE POWER, PURITY, PRESSURE AND METERS.

The undisputed evidence showed further:

That the candle power in New York City is 20 compared with 16 in Massachusetts, 16 in Canada, 14 in London, and that IT IS ONE OF THE HIGHEST CANDLE POWERS MAINTAINED BY ANY CITY IN THE WORLD.

That the New York City chemist testified its purity has been uniform and uncriticisable.

That the meters it uses are the best and all tested by the State Inspector.

That the pressure maintained under the supervision of Chief Engineer Bradley, who has been for 20 years in charge of this work, was only sufficient to meet the requirements of consumers.

That small and insufficient piping in houses, additional fixtures attached for the use of gas as fuel, and other circumstances quite beyond the Company's control, coupled with the growing use of gas in ranges for heating and cooking, demand the present pressure, which is at times insufficient to maintain an adequate supply at the point of consumption.

That at the present rate of \$1.00, if the service is computed in units of candle power, the cheapness of private lighting of New York City is not equalled in any other city in the world.

That a consumer now using gas for illuminating purposes can by the Welsbach burner get five times the illumination he would from using the same amount of gas directly for that purpose.

In view of the foregoing undisputed facts the proposal to reduce the charge for gas in the City of New York, and considering the candle power demanded, the relative price as compared with other communities, the margin between actual cost and selling price, the necessary expense of removing and uniforming the whole manufacturing business of the Company at Astoria, is wholly unjustifiable and cannot justly be demanded by public opinion truthfully informed as to the real conditions.

THE BROOKLYN SITUATION.

From the Committee's Report it appears that the cost at the burner to the Brooklyn Union Company, per thousand cubic feet sold, was \$9.32 cents in 1904. In 1904 its net earnings from its gas business were \$2,589,404.37.

Gas at 75 cents would have cut from these net earnings something over \$1,600,000, leaving a net of less than \$1,000,000 to cover bond interest, dividends, reserve and everything else. This net amount applied to a capitalization represented by \$18,000,000 bonds and \$15,000,000 stock would mean the actual confiscation of the holdings of both bond and stock holders.

The Bond interest of the Company is equal to a little over 14 cents per thousand cubic feet sold; and, adding this Bond interest to the cost of gas, \$9.32 cents, we have a total of about 74 cents per thousand. It is apparent, therefore, that, with gas at 75 cents, the Brooklyn Union Gas Company, in 1904, would have been barely able to pay its Bond interest, and would have had nothing left for dividends, reserve or any other purpose.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company furnishes substantially all the gas consumed in the Borough of Brooklyn; its capital consists of \$33,000,000, \$15,000,000 of it being represented by Capital Stock.

BOWEN TO PAY THE PENALTY.

WILL NOT BE RETAINED IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Mr. Loomis Will in Any Event Leave the State Department, and, if Acquitted of the Charges Made by Mr. Bowen, Will Be Promoted to an Ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—While there were no new developments to-day in the Loomis-Bowen case other than the summoning of more witnesses, enough came to light to make more certain that the disposition of the Administration is opposed to the further retention of Mr. Bowen in the diplomatic service. This virtual conclusion of those whose opinion will determine the matter is entirely dissociated from that phase of the controversy, if it may properly be called that, which particularly involves Mr. Loomis.

There is a disposition on the part of some of the President's most influential advisers to hold that Mr. Bowen, in spite of his disclaimer, is the sponsor for the charges against Mr. Loomis, and must pay the penalty if he should fail to prove them. They assert that the references made by Mr. Bowen to evidence bearing on the charges can be construed only as "meaning that he is prosecuting them."

Granting that the charges are not proved, and they certainly have not been up to this time, President Roosevelt may give Mr. Bowen the benefit of the contention that he thought it his duty to inform the State Department that accusations affecting Mr. Loomis's integrity were in circulation in Caracas, particularly as he had been urged by Venezuelan officials to do so, and he was aware that foreign diplomatic representatives in Caracas had informed their Governments of them.

Among some officials here the opinion is prevalent that the President will acquit Mr. Bowen of deliberate intention to injure a superior officer, although holding that Mr. Bowen made a grave error of judgment in sending to the State Department charges which were unsupported by reliable evidence.

It is with the other phase of the case, however, that the future of Mr. Bowen as an official of the Government has most to do. This is the charge made by Mr. Loomis that Mr. Bowen instigated or was responsible for the newspaper despatches from Caracas containing information about the allegations which Mr. Bowen has transmitted to the State Department.

Mr. Bowen, it is understood, has made answer that he did not instigate these publications, and that they were based upon stories which had been freely and openly in Caracas since Mr. Loomis ceased to be the American Minister there. It is evident, however, that Administration officials think Mr. Bowen talked about these charges to persons other than those officially concerned, and to that extent is culpable. In view of the fact that it is known to exist in high quarters, Mr. Bowen's retention as a diplomatic officer of the United States is regarded as unlikely.

Whatever the outcome of the investigation now being conducted by Secretary Taft, Mr. Loomis will not remain in the office of Assistant Secretary of State. As was said in a Washington dispatch printed in THE SUN this morning, Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, the present Minister to Japan, will succeed Mr. Loomis. To make clear this announcement it should be explained that Mr. Griscom's transfer from Tokyo to Washington is not contingent upon a decision by the President that Mr. Loomis shall retire from the Government service. In the event of his vindication, the intention with regard to Mr. Griscom will still hold good, as the President believes that the vindication of Mr. Loomis, following the wide publicity

CHINA TO FIGHT EXCLUSION.

Movement of Chinese Societies to Boycott American Goods is Corroborated.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Chinese legation here has received a corroboration of the intention of Chinese commercial societies to boycott American products so as to force this Government to make a satisfactory exclusion treaty. The outlook is considerably more serious here, although it is argued that if the Chinese merchants do not buy American goods they must in many cases do without such products.

If the Chinese do not buy directly from the United States they must go elsewhere, and in all probability will be compelled to take American goods at these other markets, possibly paying higher prices. In consequence of this it is argued that the Chinese cannot get nothing but the American manufacturers' products. The intention of the Chinese societies, however, is regarded as serious. The merchants' guild of Shanghai, which formulated the movement, is known to be the strongest commercial organization in China, and one which is dominant in its control over merchants throughout the country, and which exercises great influence with the Chinese Government.

Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister here, to-day called on Acting Secretary of State Loomis, and gave information concerning the attitude of this Government toward the exclusion of Chinese goods. Sir Chen stated that he had received letters to his countrymen throughout the United States asking for information relative to the exclusion laws. Sir Chen wants to know the attitude of the United States Government, and an estimate of the damages in each instance. He intends, on behalf of his Government, to make a test case of the present exclusion laws, with a view to showing them to be unconstitutional, and if this is done there will be suits for damages against the United States Government by the Chinese who have suffered from the operations of the law.

There has been considerable adverse criticism of the plan, some of which has been accredited to Government officers, and Sir Chen desires to know if this Government has any serious objections, and if so, what grounds they are based on. He takes the stand that everything he has done is strictly within his province and that he is working for the Government's interest in a proper manner.

The State Department has not taken the matter up, but it is understood that officers of the Department of Commerce and Labor are considerably exercised over the plan of the Chinese Government.

PRESIDENT'S BEARSKINS EATEN.

Moths Ruin as Many Pelts as Were Added to the Stock in Recent Hunt.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—At the identical time when President Roosevelt was killing bears in Colorado and adding to his trophies of the hunt the moths were waging war on his bearskins at home. The moths ruined as many choice pelts as the President added to his stock in the recent hunt. The President did not learn of the attacks of the moths until he returned home. He has a large collection of skins of various animals, including bears, rocky mountain lions and leopards. They represent not only the results of his own hunting expeditions at various times but include many beautiful pelts sent to him by friends.

COMMERCE COMMISSION HEARD.

Judge Proby Would Create a Separate Body to Have Control of Railroad Rates.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day heard Commissioner Proby of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the question of railroad rate regulation. The necessity for some sort of control over rates, he declared, was due to the fact that competition had practically ceased through the unification of roads. The great systems practically controlled the entire railroad mileage of the country, and it was but a question of time when there would be no rate competition. He thought there should be some power to prevent autocratic action on the part of the roads. He would not take away their power to make rates. They were private property, and as a matter of justice the companies should be allowed to manage them, subject only to the qualification that they must be managed within the law. When they injured the public the public must interfere.

In his opinion no power could be given the courts to fix rates; it could only be exercised by a commission under legislative delegation. He would create a separate body of three men, who should have the power to complain to and condemn an unreasonable rate and name a reasonable one, subject to review by the court. He would take from the Interstate Commerce Commission all except its administrative duties. The detection of infractions of the law should be turned over to the Department of Justice, and the commission should be left free to effect adjustments of companies, which would be the duty of the additional tribunal when a conciliation failed. The commission should have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses and take testimony, and be an investigating body with no judicial power whatever.

Replying to questions, he said the commission might be enlarged so as to establish branches in New York, Chicago and other great rate making centers, where they could keep in touch with the shippers. He did not favor making it a commission of traffic experts.

Osborne Appointed Chief of Bureau of Trade Relations.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—John Ball Osborne of Pennsylvania has been appointed to be chief of the bureau of trade relations of the State Department. He succeeded Mr. Frederick Emory, who has resigned. Mr. Osborne was graduated from Yale in 1880. He was at one time Consul General for the Department of the Missouri to the Philippines. He is now a member of the State Department, and since 1907 has been a secretary of the reciprocity commission of the State Department. He has practiced law in Philadelphia and in Scotland.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The following army orders were issued to-day: Charles B. Arne, Assistant Surgeon General, from Department of the Missouri to the Philippines. Contract Surgeon Omar W. Pinkston, U. S. A., from Fort Myer City to Fort Monroe. Col. Joseph H. Girard, Assistant Surgeon General, from the Philippines to San Francisco for further orders. First Lieut. Ernest D. Peck, Corps of Engineers, from Second Battalion Engineers to Cincinnati for duty. Capt. William F. Truby, from Fort Preble to Fort Myer. Capt. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, from Fort Myer to Fort Monroe. Capt. Robert M. Bramble, Twenty-seventh Infantry, detailed as member of military science and tactics at Nevada State University.

These navy orders were issued: Lieut. G. G. Mitchell, from Naval Academy to the Division. Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Crawford, retired, from the Enterprise to home. Midshipman R. H. Rigg, from the Iowa to the Galveston. Midshipman P. H. Fritz, from the Galveston to the Franklin. Assistant Paymaster T. Williamson, Jr., from Navy Yard, Pensacola, to the Florida.

PRESIDENT'S POLICY DEFINED.

BUYING IN CHEAPEST MARKET INTENDED AS SUGGESTIVE.

No Restriction on the Government as to the Market in Which It May Buy Canal Supplies or Anything Else—Army Supplies Must Be Bought Where Cheapest.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—From an authoritative source it was learned to-day that the President, the Secretary of War and the Isthmian Canal Commission do not intend and have never intended that the decision to buy abroad, if desirable, such ships as may be necessary to be necessary to the completion of the Panama Canal project shall be a fixed policy of the Administration. The action of the President, for he has assumed full and complete responsibility for this important departure, was intended as suggestive, and did not and does not mean that he will insist that it shall be regarded by Congress as an administrative measure. On the contrary, the only wish of the President is that Congress advise him what to do and he is perfectly willing to carry out its dictates.

Personally, President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft are credited with believing that authority to purchase ships and material in foreign and not merely in home markets should be vested in the canal administration, and they are also understood to be of the opinion that if this authority is taken away, thus restricting all purchases to the United States, the cost of building the canal will be greatly increased.

There is at present no restriction on the Government as to the markets in which it may buy, and the action of the President and Secretary Taft in having the Canal Commission get its supplies wherever they were to be obtained the cheapest, without regard to political boundaries, was given publicity mainly to let Senators and Representatives have plenty of time to consider the question before they are called to vote on an extraordinary session of the fall.

The explanation given above is the result of an interview with Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, one of the Republican leaders in the House, who, in expressing his opposition to the Administration's action, indicated that he regarded it as a fixed policy of the President. In this, however, he is declared to be wrong.

The decision to purchase supplies outside the United States, if necessary, is not a new departure for the Government, although it has been assumed that it had never before been practiced. Congress itself has indorsed this method of doing business in a law relating to purchases for the army, which provides "that after advertisement all the supplies for the use of the various departments and troops of the army shall be purchased where the same can be purchased the cheapest, quality and cost of transportation considered."

The army has been purchasing supplies for the army in the Philippines in a now being bought in Australia, where it is secured for six cents a pound, against eight cents a pound in the United States.

That the Administration believed or feared that combinations were being formed in this country to make the Government pay exorbitant prices for canal supplies is credited by many public men here, and it is certain at least that the suspicion existed in the minds of some of the highest Administration officials that such an outcome was not unlikely if the purchase of material for constructing the canal was to be confined entirely to the American market.

PORT DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

Interstate Commerce Commission Recommends That They Be Reduced.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Probably the most important conclusion reached by the Interstate Commerce Commission, so far as the export trade is concerned, was announced to-day what is known as a "port differential" case, which involves the preferential railroad rates allowed on grain and flour coming from the West and exported through Baltimore and Philadelphia, as against the rates to New York on similar exports.

While to-day's judgment is not enforceable by the commission, as it merely acted as arbitrator at the request of the railroads and the commercial interests of the various ports concerned, including Boston, it will probably be accepted and will result to the advantage of New York on flour exports and on grain coming from the Lakes.

The present differential on flour originating from the West is 3 cents a hundred pounds in favor of Baltimore and 2 cents in favor of Philadelphia, as compared with the rate to New York. The commission recommends that these differentials be reduced to two cents and one cent, respectively. On grain from the Lakes Baltimore now has a differential of 4-10 cents a bushel against New York and Philadelphia. The commission recommends a reduction to 3-10 cent to Baltimore and that this differential be extended also to exports by way of Philadelphia.

The commission recommended that no change be made in the existing differentials on other commodities and the 1 1/2 cents and 1 cent preference given Baltimore and Philadelphia, respectively, on all rail export grain from west of Pittsburgh still remain in effect.

The controversy over these differentials has been going on for thirty years, and several trunk line wars have grown out of the strife between the three ports. Before 1870 the differentials on all rail export grain to Baltimore and Philadelphia were 10 cents a hundred pounds being reduced to 5 cents a year to five cents. In 1870 they were adjusted on the distance basis, but a rate war ensued, culminating in 1877, in an agreement on three cents and two cents respectively. With the exception of five years of rate war following, those rates have been maintained, and they were reduced 50 per cent, and still remain at the latter figure.

SCIENCE AND ART IN DINING.

John B. Henderson Gives a Vegetarian and Temperance Dinner to Medical Men.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Dining advanced to a science and an art was demonstrated this evening by ex-Senator and Mrs. John B. Henderson, the guests of honor being Prof. Fisher of Yale University and Mr. Kellogg of Battle Creek. It was a strictly vegetarian and temperance dinner. Among the other guests were Prof. Chittenden of Yale, ex-Surgeon-General G. M. Sternberg of the Army, Prof. Wiley, Dr. Bowditch of Boston, Dr. Baldwin of Saranac Lake, Dr. Oles of Boston, Dr. Knopf of New York, Dr. Foster of New Haven, President Probst of the Ohio State Board of Health, Homer Folke of New York, Alexander Wilson of Boston, Paul Kennedy of New York, President Vaughan of the Michigan State Board of Health, Dr. David Twissell of Chicago, Dr. Kellogg of Baltimore, Dr. Freeman Smith, Dr. Knight, Dr. Flick, Dr. Green, Dr. Billings and Dr. Welch.

The table was one of the most striking seen this season. It was laid in the gorgeous red art gallery on the north side of the house. There were no flowers used in the decorations of the table, except in a row of dainty small cut glass vases, in which were small bunches of Jacquemont roses, forming a wreath around the table.

Although it was a temperance dinner, there was the usual array of dainty wine glasses. These held unfermented Catawba wine, Concord grape juice and nine at water mixed with grape juice. The entire menu was of vegetarian dishes of wonder-

ful concoction. Dr. Kellogg had prepared a pretty leaflet setting forth the nutritive qualities of each dish, and one of these was laid at each plate.

The affair was planned to carry out a special invitation given Prof. Fisher and Dr. Kellogg some time ago to come down to Washington and partake of one of these artistic dinners for which Mrs. Henderson is making herself famous. The occasion was afforded this week, as these guests of honor came to attend the tuberculosis convention being held in this city. The dinner was in every way unique even to the quickness of the serving of it, and the hour at which it was served, 6:30 o'clock.

DR. OSLER IN WASHINGTON INOC.

Trying to Get Away From That Dietum About Chloroforming Grandpa.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Dr. William Osler of Baltimore, who has been here for several days in connection with the tuberculosis congress, left Washington this afternoon for New York, whence he will sail for England to-morrow morning on the Cedric, to take up his duties as a life professor in the University of London.

During his stay here Dr. Osler has been incognito, with the object of keeping away from reporters who wanted to interview him about the chloroforming of old men. He appeared under his real name long enough to-day to make a speech—his last in America—before the session of the congress, which is officially designated the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Senility and the Necessity of Educating Everybody, including those who had the disease, to the dangers of consumption.

He is not so hard to awaken as the public he said. "It is partly awake now, and is sitting on the edge of the bed, though not fully dressed, it is true. The public must be taught to wake up. I might say—for that city has set us a fine example in this connection, in spite of whatever else she may have done."

One of the resolutions offered called on the President of the United States to institute an investigation into the sanitation of all public offices and workshops in which large numbers of people were employed, with a view to preventing the spread or development of consumption.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The collier Marcellus has arrived at Newport News, the tug Rocket at Norfolk and the destroyer Triton at San Juan.

The cruiser Newport has sailed from San Juan for Fajardo, the collier Leonidas from Monte Cristi for Guayama, the collier Cesar from Lambert Point for New York, the cruiser Detroit from Puerto Plata for Santo Domingo, the destroyer Stewart from Key West for Norfolk, the cruiser Hartford from Norfolk for Annapolis, the tank ship Aethusa from Port Royal for Norfolk, the gunboat Ureca and collier Hercules from Norfolk for Portsmouth, N. H., and the cruiser Bennington from San Francisco for Honolulu.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The Reform Club's committee on city affairs will give a dinner Monday evening next at the National Arts Club, 37 West Thirty-fourth street, at which subject to be discussed will be "Shall the City of New York Own and Operate Its Transportation, Light and Other Public Services?" Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, D. Cady Herick, Louis F. Post and Frederic W. H. Smith.

Emil Sommer, who recently completed a three months term in the penitentiary for swindling men was voted to become policeman and fireman by pretending to be a doctor. He was appointed by the City of New York and is now on duty. He was charged with a \$1,000 fine by the same judge, and was fined \$100 by the same judge, and was fined \$100 by the same judge.

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LITHIA WATER
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SENT FROM CHICAGO AN INSANE.

Man and Two Women Landed at Bellevue Without a Scrap of Warant.

Martin Jeffers and Nelly Sullivan, who say that they are attendants at the Dunning Institute, an insane asylum of Chicago, brought a man and two women to Bellevue Hospital last night and requested that they be confined there until Commissioner of Charities James H. Tully could be advised. They said that the persons in their charge were sent to New York by the Chicago authorities because they were residents of this city and should properly be held here. Commissioner Tully, they say, was to have met them at the Charities Building at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street, but failed to keep the appointment.

As the Chicago keepers had no papers to prove their assertions, the hospital authorities at first refused to have anything to do with the case. At last, Dr. Gregory of the reformatory ward consented to take charge of the three patients provided they were first placed under arrest so that they would have a legal right to hold them. They were arrested by a policeman detailed at the hospital and locked up in the insane ward.

One of the three, Nelly Roberts of Ontario and Clark street, Chicago, said that she had never been in New York before and that she belonged in Chicago. The other two prisoners are Frank Bevenbush of 26 Chapel street, Brooklyn, and Mary Jacobs, address unknown.

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